Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable *ground*. *Pope.*

10. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.
Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that *ground* I'll build a holy descant. *Shakes. R.* III.

11. First hint; first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the rest.
Though jealousy of state th' invention found,
Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground*;
That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,
Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryden.*

12. The first principles of knowledge.
The concords will easily be known, if the fore *grounds* be thoroughly beaten in. *Preface to Accidence.*
Here statesmen, or of them they which can read,
May of their occupation find the *grounds*. *Donne.*
After evening repasts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy *grounds* of religion, and the story of scripture. *Milton on Education.*

13. The fundamental cause; the true reason; original principle.
He desired the steward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.*
Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness, and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sidney, b.* ii.
The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the *grounds* and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker, b.* i. *s.* 1.
Thou could'st not have discern'd
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,
No *ground* of enmity between us known. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
Sound judgment is the *ground* of writing well. *Roscomm.*
Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true. *Dryden.*
If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is some *ground* and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson.*
Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his sentiments. *Swift.*
The miraculous increase of the professors of Christianity was without any visible *grounds* and causes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

14. The field or place of action.
Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or hasten'd at the least upon this *ground*. *Daniel's C. War.*

15. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.
At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose *ground*. *Sidney.*
Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their *ground*,
While our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryd. Aureng.*
He has lost *ground* at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Senepa. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

16. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.
Ev'ning mist,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the marish glides,
And gathers *ground* fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xii.
Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to see another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison's Spectator.*
Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment. *Addison.*

17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.
Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no *ground* unto the house of York,
They never then had sprung. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.
If they get *ground* and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel,
To make them stronger. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
He will stand his *ground* against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Whatever *ground* we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worst enemies of the two; but are even subdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph so gloriously over the others. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

18. State of progress or recession.
I have known so many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple.*
The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: she runs apace, and wearies herself with her continual motion, and gets no *ground*. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

19. The foil to set a thing off.
Like bright metal on a sullen *ground*,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shakespeare.*

To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground.
Wherever she had *grounded* her foot, neither gods nor men could force her to retire. *Rambler.*

2. To found as upon cause or principle.
Wisdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison. *Hooker, b.* i. *s.* 8.
It may serve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boyle.*
If your own actions on your will you *ground*,
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
Some eminent spirit, having signalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reason, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.
Being rooted and *grounded* in love *Eph.* iii. 17.

GROUND. The preterite and part. pass. of *grind*.
He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and *ground* it to powder. *Exo.* xxxii. 20.
How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground*
And polish'd, looks a diamond? *Hudibras, p.* iii.

GROUND is much used in composition for that which is near the ground, or near the ground.

GRO'UND-ASH. *n. s.* A saplin of ash taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.
A lance of tough *groundsash* the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden's Æn.*
Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call *groundsash*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GRO'UND-BAIT. *n. s.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.
Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *groundbait*, and to fish. *Walton's Angler.*

GRO'UND-FLOOR. *n. s.* [*ground* and *floor*.] The lower story of a house.

GRO'UND-IVY. *n. s.* [*hedera terrestris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.
The shoots trail upon the ground, and emit roots from almost every joint, which fasten themselves into the earth: the leaves are roundish, thick, rough, and crenated on the edges: the helmet of the flower is roundish, bifid, and reflexed: the beard or lower lip is trifid, or cut into three segments; the middle segment is broad and bifid, and the flowers are produced at the joints of the shoots. The species are, first, common groundivy, or gill-go-by-ground; and second, lesser groundivy. *Miller.*
Alehoof or *groundivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

GRO'UND-OAK. *n. s.* [*ground* and *oak*.]
If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the coopers trade for the making of hoops, either of hasel or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *groundoak*, would outlast six of the best ash. *Mort.*

GRO'UND-PINE. *n. s.* [*chamæpitys*, Latin.]
The leaves are narrow and trifid; the flower labiated: the place of the crest of the flower is supplied with little teeth: the lower lip is divided into three parts, the middle segment being split again into two parts. The flowers rarely grow in whorles, but one or two are produced at the wings of the leaves. *Miller.*
The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *groundpine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch-banks by roadsides. It is highly extolled, by the generality of medical writers, as an aperient, cephalick, and nervous medicine; but it is however little used at present. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

GRO'UND-PLATE. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tennons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tennons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney way, and the binding joist. *Harris.*
In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *groundplates*, breast-summers, and beams. *Mortimer's Husb.*

GRO'UND-PLOT. *n. s.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.
Wretched Gyneecia, where can'st thou find any small *groundplot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT. *n. s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

GROUND-ROOM. *n. s.* A room on the level with the ground.
I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him. *Tatler,* N°. 88.

GRO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles.
He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject. *Glanville.*

GRO'UNDLESS. *n. s.* [from *ground*.] Void of reason; without ground.
But when vain doubt and *groundless* fear
Do that dear foolish bosom tear. *Prior.*
We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*
The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them, of being averse to our national worship. *Freeholder,* N°. 129.

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *groundless*.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason.
Divers persons have produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *groundless*.] Want of just reason.
He durst not cite the words either of my book or sermons, left the reader should have discovered the notorious falshood and *groundlessness* of his calumny. *Tillotson, Sermon* 1.

GRO'UNDLING. *n. s.* [from *ground*.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar. *Hanm.*
It offends me to the soul, to hear a robusteous perriwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GRO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially.
A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *n. s.* [ȝrunð and ȝrle, the basis, Sax. perhaps from *sello*, Latin.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.
The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsel*, are grooved square; but the rabbets on the *groundsel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freelier fall off. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *n. s.* [*senecio*, Latin.]
It hath a flosculous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into several segments sitting on the embryo, contained in an empalement consisting of one leaf, and divided into many parts, afterwards becoming of a conical figure: the embryo afterward becomes a seed, furnished with down; at which time the empalement is reflexed, to make way for the seeds to escape. *Miller.*

GRO'UNDWORK. *n. s.* [*ground* and *work*.]

1. The ground; the first stratum; the first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.
A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know;
The *groundwork* is of stars. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.
The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*

3. First principle; original reason.
The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

GROUP. *n. s.* [*groupe*, French; *groppo*, Italian.] A croud; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.
In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less *groups* or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addis.*
You should try your graving tools
On this odious *group* of fools. *Swift.*

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*grouppen*, French.] To put into a croud; To huddle together.
The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects, preserving still the justice and conformity of style and colouring. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *n. s.* A kind of fowl; a heathcock.
The 'squires in scorn will fly the house
For better game, and look for *grouse*. *Swift.*

GROUT. *n. s.* [ȝrut, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *groats*.]

1. Coarse meal; pollard.
King Hardicnute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout*:
Which dish its pristine honour still retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off.
Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout*;
The rest, in cells apart, the liquid nectar shout. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*Agriomelum*, Latin.]

To GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. pass. *grown*. [ȝrowan, Saxon; *groeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increase by vegetation.
It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word which preserveth them. *Wisd.* xvi. 26.
He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. *Ps.* civ. 14.

2. To be produced by vegetation.
Ye shall eat this year such things as *grow* of themselves. 2 *Kings* xix. 29.
In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which since is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot.*
A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the first is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after groweth of a mushroom-colour, and full of light dust. *Bacon's Natural History.*
But say, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far?
*Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix.
In colder regions men compose
Poison with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller.*
Those tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,
And visit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller.*

3. To shoot in any particular form.
Children, like tender osiers, take the bow;
And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden's Juv.*

4. To increase in stature.
I long with all my heart to see the prince;
I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him. *Shakes. R.* III.
The poor man had nothing, save one little ew-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. 2 *Sa.* xii. 3.
Thine own things, and such as are *grown* up with thee, can'st thou not know. 2 *Esdr.* iv. 10.

5. To come to manhood from infancy.
Now the prince *groweth* up fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown* up. *Locke.*
We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow* up in vanity and folly. *Wake.*

6. To issue, as plants from a soil, or as branches from the main trunk.
They will seem not stuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

7. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.
Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails, they *grow* continually. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Then their numbers swell,
And *grow* upon us. *Denham.*
Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To improve; to make progress.
*Grow* in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. 2 *Pet.* iii. 18.
As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelasgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

9. To advance to any state.
Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,
Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shakespeare.*
They doubted whereunto this would *grow*. *Acts* v. 24.
The king, by this time, was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight. *Bacon.*
But when to ripen'd manhood he shall *grow*,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Verse, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any state gradually.
After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions, and the like; and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon's Essays.*
The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground.